

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1868.

[No. 2169.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

NOTICE.

The PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the Washington Bridge Company will receive sealed proposals at Stelle's Hotel on Friday the 13th inst. for the delivery of the whole or any part of the following bill of Scantling.

	Feet long.	Inch.	Inch.
142 Piles	36	11	by 14
140	40	11	14
230	18	11	11
200	40	11	14
60	38	12	12
15 Caps	27	13	13
190	37	13	13
190 Mud Sills	37	10	12
580 Braces	25	7	9
580	20	9	9
200 Strangers	52	8	16
1540	27	8	16

170,000 superficial feet of four inch plank white pine, or the heart of yellow pine, each plank 18 feet long.

The above materials except the plank must be of the best heart, hard, yellow pine, or of the best white oak, free of sap. The proposals to estimate by the cubic foot.

Written proposals will be received at the same time for the iron work, for Carpenters and Laborers. Proposals may be handed in before the day above mentioned to the President.

Daniel Carroll, of Dud.

President.

May 5.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr. Wises, is still for sale, well known by the name of "Abingdon," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or Robert I. Taylor, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2.

New-York Lottery.

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,739 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets Nine Dollars. A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

Loft, a few nights ago.

A large GOLD RING, of an oval shape, device cracked, and represents the figure of a female sitting by a tomb-stone, looking up to an angel. On the tomb-stone is W. R. Oct. 10th Feby. 83 or 85, eat. 65.—Whoever has found the same and will leave it with the Publisher hereof shall be generously rewarded.

May 9.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLOUNT will accommodate a few Genteel BOARDERS. She will also execute all kinds of PLAIN SEWING at the shortest notice. Apply at her dwelling in Water street, next door to Capt. Levering's.

May 9.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT, a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,

Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brackenridge, 2 vol. 12 mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery.

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 1/2 cents.

March

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf, French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Prince Street next to Mr. Able Janney's. It is at present in the occupation of the rev Mr. Gibson. Possession may be had on the 26th day of May, on application to the subscriber.

James Campbell.

April 25.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE. THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age

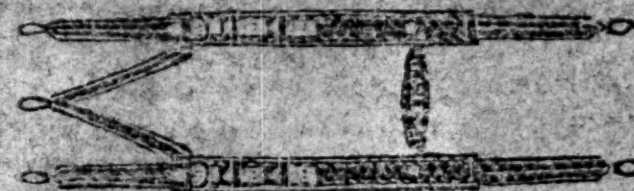
Apply to the PRINTER

March 10.

ALMANACS for 1868

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner NEPTUNE; 126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 6.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

pipes Cogniac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Teneriffe

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 bbls. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for mill use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Lawrason & Fowle

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 kegs White Lead ground in oil, containing halves, quarters and eights of a cwt. each.

25 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,

50 bolts Russia,

50 do. Raven

70 bags Pepper,

50 do. Pimento,

200 sacks blown Salt

2000 sides red seal leather

15 pipes Holland Gin

2 do. French Brandy

100 bbls. N. E. Rum

250 boxes brown Soap

30 do. mould Candles

70 do. Chocolate

7 cases Cotton Cards

50 boxes Cod Fish

50 quintals do.

5 chests Young Hyson Tea

20 casks Cheese.

20 bbls. Mackarel.

May 2.

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BANK OF POTOMAC.

ALEXANDRIA, May 6, 1868.

Notice is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent, has been declared for the half year, which will be paid them or their representatives on the 10th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

Chs. Page, Cashier.

May 6.

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The COMMISSIONERS

Appointed under an act of Congress "for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia," to receive subscriptions for the capital stock thereof, do hereby give notice, the books will be open for that purpose, at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday, 14th instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. The law authorises a subscription for 20,000\$ in shares of fifty dollars each, and the sum of ten dollars must be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

Jonah Thompson.

Thomas Swann.

Charles Alexander.

Edmund I. Lee.

Jacob Hoffman.

Cuthbert Powell.

John Mandeville.

In case the subscription should exceed the number of shares authorised by law, the largest subscriptions will be first reduced, until the excess shall be taken off, or each subscriber reduced to one share, if the number of subscribers should be greater than the number of shares to be taken the further reduction shall be made by lot.

Form of Power of Attorney from those who may subscribe by Proxy.

I empower to subscribe for me in my name, for shares of stock in the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, under the act for the establishment thereof; as witness my hand this day of May 1868.

Witness.

May 4, 1868.

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This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Marie Perrin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 23rd day of March, 1868.

Mathurin Perrin, Ex'r.

March 25.

Stawdy

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Micholls, on the north side of Pringle street, between Fairfax and Water-street, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

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The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS DE TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Organs, burghs, hempen Tickenburghs, Barlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 bbls Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spices, maci and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilton, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

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LETTER

FROM COL. PICKERING TO GOV. SULLIVAN.
[CONTINUED.]

This leads me to another passage in your letter. Having refused to lay my letter before the legislature, you, and your partisans have labored for reasons as well to justify the refusal, as to deny the letter itself. Among other things, it has been reported to be "an electioneering letter." And your excellency, as if to give your sanction to that report has said, that my letter was printed before you received it by the mail.

If at a momentous crisis, to exhibit a plain, unvarnished tale of truth before the eyes of a people misled by the partial statements or misrepresentations of pretenders to republicanism and patriotism, be in itself proper, ought my letter to be censured as an electioneering project? Why do we boast of the freedom of the press, but for its usefulness, in a free country, to convey correct information to the people? Certain newspapers had long been the vehicles of misstatements and falsehoods, calculated to deceive the people. It was at such a time that I thought it my duty to come forward with a statement of the situation of our public affairs, so far as we are permitted to know them—and to vouch for the truth of the statement with my name. I knew that this would disturb the hornet's nest, and put the insects on the wing; and that with increased venom they would dart at me their poisoned stings; but armed with truth, as with a coat of mail, I had nothing to fear from their attacks.

In your excellency's letter to me of the 18th of March, you say, "I have read your letter in print, since I returned the manuscript. It was printed, I find, before I received it by the mail." Really, sir, with all my previous information of your character, I was astonished at this declaration to me; and in writing under your own hand, which will preclude all evasion; and when the falsehood of the assertion was of so easy detection. I will state the facts. My letter bears date the 16th of February. On the 20th I put it into the post office at Washington. In your letter of March 3d, you acknowledge its receipt on the 2d. On the 21st of Feb. I put into the post office a copy of my letter of Feb. 16, addressed to a friend in Boston. This friend, in his letter of March 3, acknowledged the receipt of that copy. He said also, that after waiting as long as decorum required, for a communication of it through the medium of the legislature, the press would give the letter to the people in a pamphlet. A short address to the reader, prefixed to the printed letter, is dated at Boston the 9th of March, the very day on which I received at Washington, your letter of the 3d.

But your excellency was not contented with the positive assertion, that the letter was printed before you received it by the mail—you meant to induce belief in the assertion, by suggesting some ground for it. Your words are, "It was printed, I find, before I received it by the mail;" as if your excellency had made a previous enquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. And of whom would your excellency, as a lawyer—of whom would any man of common sense, make the enquiry?—Certainly of the printers who set their names on the title page of the letter; and if you had enquired of them, you would have found that it was not printed before you received it, nor until after you had acknowledged the receipt of it.* The facts which I have stated, demonstrate the impossibility of what you assert. This will enable every reader duly to estimate all your other assertions.

Your excellency unquestionably intended to print the whole of your letter, and if, by a bold assertion, you could have satisfied the people that mine was printed before you received it, it would have counterbalanced the report of your friends, that it was merely an electioneering letter, and unworthy of credit. But reflecting afterwards on the certainty of detection you concluded, to keep out of sight the greater part of your letter, and particularly the part on which I am now commenting; hoping that, deterred by your extraordinary charges against me, comprehending those of exciting sedition and rebellion, I should not dare to publish it.

You suggest that I have perverted your invitation to the people to pray for a blessing on their enterprises by sea and land,

* The manuscript was received by us on the 5th, and the work expected to be published on the 9th—a few of the first copies however were extorted from us on the evening of the 8th.—Greenough and Stebbins.

† A paragraph in the Chronicle, of the 28th April, signed Cato, fully confirms the truth of this opinion of Colonel Pickering.—Editor.

and used (or to take your own words) "improved" it to urge them to sedition & rebellion against the government of the nation." That my letter appears to you to have been a "seditious, disorganizing production." That it was designed "to disunite, divide and dissolve the union." That "the sum of all my labors was to excite uneasiness, discontent and divisions in the nation." That "if there ever was an attempt in its nature and consequences tending to rebellion and sedition, this is one." That my "address evidently tends to the overthrow and dissolution of the U. S. as a nation." And that, "let our national government be bad or good, we have nothing but that, under God, to save us from aggravated ruin; and yet your exertions appear to me to lead directly to its subversion."

These are heavy charges; and your excellency, though yourself a lawyer, would perhaps have acted prudently to have taken counsel before you advanced them. To answer and repel the whole, seeing you do not point to a single passage in my letter to support them, it might be sufficient to say, that they are all unfounded. If my letter were "seditious, and disorganizing, and tending to excite rebellion," it is very wonderful that your excellency should have been the first and only person to make the discovery. If I needed any authority of opinion against yours, I could quote that of statesmen and lawyers of the first distinction in the U. S. who have honored me with their approbation and thanks. But however gratifying this unsought praise of highly respectable individuals, I need not stop here. My letter is before my fellow citizens in Massachusetts: it is indeed before the nation; and the decided approbation of the thousands who have read it, demonstrate not only the extreme anxiety of the public mind to obtain the information I gave; but that the facts stated, carried conviction of their truth and importance and justified my inferences. I say not these things boastfully; for I feel no other emotion than what every man must feel who aims to serve his country, and finds his labors have not been in vain.—Your reproaches, sir, and the reproaches of other men like you, detract nothing from my peace of mind. *Improbis vituperari, laudari est.* And let me assure your excellency, that altho' this kind of praise will not make me vain, it will never make me angry.

I shall pass over your excellency's doctrines of passive obedience, and blind confidence in our rulers; that the free citizens of the only remaining republic on earth, ought silently to submit alike to a bad government and a good one; and that it would be a waste of time to inquire whether the embargo is right or wrong: only remarking, that avowing such servile tenets (now alike fashionable in France and Turkey, in respect to their despotic masters) you characteristically pronounce my plain history of the embargo an attempt "to disunite, divide, and dissolve the nation." I could fill a volume with just remarks on your excellency's letter; but I fear tiring those who may take an interest in our correspondence; and therefore pass unnoticed many subjects of animadversion. But there are two prominent ones which I must not omit.

The first is a plain insinuation, of a nature to excite astonishment, that I was connected with Aaron Burr, in the conspiracy with which he has been charged! I now understand your excellency's letter to me of the 24th of last January; which being remarkable for nothing but its absurdity, I had thrown by, and nearly forgotten. I had sent you the printed papers laid before the senate, in the case of John Smith, senator from Ohio, accused of having been concerned in that conspiracy.—Among the papers was the report of the committee in the case, drawn up by my colleague, Mr. Adams, the chairman; which, I remarked, "could not fail to attract attention; especially of gentlemen" [like your excellency] "of legal information." And you must have observed, that it has attracted very great attention; as will every thing from the pen of Mr. Adams, whether it merit censure or applause.

After thanking me for the communication, which I thought would be interesting to your excellency almost wholly on account of my colleague's report—you dash away in the following strain: "I have long been convinced that Burr's expedition was the land detachment of Miranda's; and both under a foreign influence; that both were intended to dismember the union—and to place the northern part of the U. S. either civilly or politically, under the guidance of the British cabinet. There are many who co-operate in this project without knowing it. Burr must have had

large sums. And I have no doubt but that a great part of it went from this northern hemisphere. The few who hate our forms of government have had address enough to conceal their principles from their followers."

On such rhodomontade, comment would seem to be thrown away. I certainly should never have noticed it, had not your excellency, in your letter of March 18th, presented me with a new edition, with additions.

After suggesting that the tendency of my letter was to overthrow the national government, you thus address me. "This dissolution you will deny to be an object with you; but you will not deny that there is in existence such a man as Aaron Burr. You will not deny Miranda's expedition, or Burr's plot. You will not hesitate to own that several millions of dollars have been by them expended, or that more than half of it was expended by Burr, who had no money of his own. I do not call on you to say where this money was obtained; you do not know. But this you know, that success in that plot would have been the destruction of the U. S. and that his plan would have divided the nation, and placed the northern part of it under the dominion of a foreign power." All this your excellency advances with the affectation of profound political sagacity; and with as much apparent gravity as if you expected to be credited.

No one will be foolish enough to deny, what all the world knows, "Miranda's expedition," unwarrantably commenced in this country, and defeated in the manner which is generally known; but not a man in the world, your excellency excepted, will suppose that *Miranda's object in land, ing three or four hundred men in South America, was to dismember the U. S.*

If the object contemplated by Burr was to dismember the union, to detach the western from the Atlantic states, he must have known it to be altogether impracticable, without the general concurrence of the western people. He knew that some leading men in that country (all professing themselves to be republicans) had formerly contemplated such a separation; and had been intriguing with the Spanish government to accomplish it. It is now known that some of these men were pensioners of Spain. Is it not probable that Mr. Burr, in his visit to the western country, in 1805, conversed with men of influence there, who might be disposed to a separation? and that he mistook their ideas of it for the sentiment of the people at large? and thence conceived the project of a separation to be feasible?

But instead of several millions of dollars being at Mr. Burr's disposal (which you have permitted yourself to say that I shall not hesitate to own—plainly insinuating that I know and know as a partaker in his plot) every man of information, in the Atlantic states, knows that Mr. Burr's want of credit was such, that no persons (certainly no federalists) could have been found to advance him, on his own security, even a small sum. But when he was in Kentucky, where his true character was not generally known, some of the inhabitants were surprised, as I have understood, into an acceptance of his bills, to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars, drawn on places where he had not funds to discharge them. And would any man, with several millions in his hands, resort to such dishonorable means to raise that comparatively trifling sum? But your excellency has further allowed yourself to say, not only that Burr had several millions (or more than half of several millions) at his disposal, but that you have no doubt that a great part of his large sums went from the northern hemisphere! as, with your characteristic precision you call the northern states. Is it possible for your excellency to mention one solitary reason or shadow of reason, that could induce federal men of property (for surely you would not implicate any of your own party) in Massachusetts, for instance to advance a great part of several millions of dollars to any man, much less to the man whom they detested—as a Cataline, an unprincipled, profligate man—and for the purpose of detaching the Western from the Atlantic States? This is such an absurdity as would expose any character of less weight than your excellency's to derision. Yet absurd and incredible as it is, that Burr should have had several millions in his hands, you have proved yourself capable of insinuating that I knew where he obtained them!

That Mr. Burr, in 1806, formed some project injurious to the United States, I have not doubted. And yet the state of the country, the good disposition of the people, and his absolute want of means, presented such insuperable difficulties to the execution of a project so extensive as the dismemberment of the union, or the invasion of Mexico—that the conception of one or the other, by a man of Mr. Burr's understanding, could be accounted for only from a consideration of his former condition. I think it was in January, 1807, when at Washington, where Burr's plot almost engrossed the public attention, that in writing to a friend, in order to avoid the imputation of weak credulity, as to the ex-

istence of a project so manifestly impracticable, I thought it necessary to state the ground of my own belief: such as, that Mr. Burr was a bankrupt in fame and fortune; that he saw the impossibility of ever retrieving either in the United States; while his ambition of his enterprise, his condition could not be worse: and that reduced to desperation, he might form the wildest projects; knowing that if by any possibility he could succeed, he might again become an important man; and if he failed, that he might be eased of a debt to poverty, and destitute of power.

Such, Sir, was my view of the man and project, with which you have the temerity to insinuate that I was connected! A man who believed could so easily accommodate his principles to his ambition! A man to whom as President of the Senate, I had, indeed, manifested the usual civilities demanded by relative official situations; but from whom I had withdrawn during his last year's presidency of the senate, all personal regard. Yes, I had purposely withheld my hand from him, then reeking with the blood of the murdered Hamilton.

Hear me farther. A few days before the close of the same session of Congress, a bill was brought into the senate, to grant to Mr. Burr the privilege of sending and receiving letters and packets by the mail free of postage, during life. Mr. Burr was in the chair, and his presence is imposing. Nevertheless the bill was opposed. The opposition was begun by Mr. Hillhouse and myself. But the bill was passed in the senate, by a majority of 18 to 13. In the house of representatives it failed at once, by an indefinite postponement.

And yet, Sir, with this man, thus detected, and finally withstood to the face, in a favorite measure, which by means of the post-offices would have facilitated his projects, whatever they were, and perhaps even then in contemplation;—with this man you were desirous to have it believed that I was an associate!—What language of reproach would be too strong for such injustice to my character! Doubtless you intended that the people of Massachusetts, and of the United States, as far as your letter should travel, should believe, or at least suspect, that I was concerned in Burr's conspiracy. For whoever reads your whole letter will see that it was designed for the newspapers; but your own reflections or the advice of friends, restrained you to the publication of a part.

One word more. You say that success in Burr's plan, would have divided the nation, and placed the northern part of it under the dominion of a foreign power. Will your excellency have the goodness to inform the people of Massachusetts, and of the U. States, how a separation of the western states, would have placed the northern states under the dominion of a foreign power? To men whose minds have the ordinary power of discernment, this is quite incomprehensible. Who but your excellency would have imagined that such a separation would induce the Atlantic States further to diminish their strength, by a division into a northern and a southern section? On the contrary, would not the northern and the southern states then cling more closely together? These are the thirteen United States, which, with half their present population, dared defy the power of Britain, and finally achieved their independence.—Where then is the danger of their being now brought into subjection to the same power?

[To be continued.]

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

The French armed schooner *Superior*, captain Boval, who arrived here a few days since, we are told, is not a government vessel, but one of several privateers fitted out by Messrs Ferrand and Co. for the express purpose of capturing the neutral traders to Hayti, several of which have been taken by her, and the officers and people extremely ill used. On the 20th of April she took a schr 8 days from Baltimore, and sent her to St. Domingo, having put the Americans in irons. On the 27th ult. in lat 27 long 70, she took the English brig *Catherine*, John Morrison, master, from Bermuda, which she left the 22d ult. bound to N. York, the vessel was sent for the Indies, the capt. a passenger and 9 hands were brot in with them, and landed in this port. She will no doubt be well repaired (*a la berceau*) and victualled for a new cruise.

LENT OR LOST.

The first volume of *Christie's Letters*; WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11.

ALMANACS for 1808.

Just published and for sale, by Cotton and Stewart.

Alexander

WED

The ship *E. New York* on days from London is coming down in company with the *Howard*, for 2 months for passengers have cargoes coming from N. enforcing the bid passed the majority.

The Milled 21st ult. states general *Mered* on his way from Savannah and to the northward.

Extract of a letter

"The council received orders, all decisions re property details to be put in print some other than the prefect of cause of this a."

"A declaration against S. expected in the."

It was reported to be collected invading army tions of their midable preparations were going on.

Mr. Jefferson triumphant past the election in shall carefully till the result of in the whole shall hear from rhapsodical ap Gardeniers, ye ye Pickering's, tumbling into hopes of power of expected if u for teaching un

The Nation ing the result of New York tri explained: "the lity of the am be more popul by the republic teal fact in v reign satisfied to divide a fie This is as sh judgment—a s ties.—ibid.

The sacrifices property upon e following rates: tence upon Blad. Doubled veracit convey some ide White oak lit cents Uniform 33 dollars. Rice per bush. 1 dollar.

A moderate census. Tar per barre embargo, from 100 lbs. 50 acres of side of the Nor river, 18 doll. Shingles per 1000, 2 dollars. A cow and ye head of hog.

The administr lament the loss acquisition of t must however a and leaves them Some persons of Mr. Jefferson Britain, to the fr of that country The hon. Mr. entailed "Adam ties in name d than 1 when a now high displ lenious irr.

Mr. Adams's has excited gene

project so manifestly impracticable, it is necessary to state the ground of belief: such as, that Mr. B. is in fame and fortune; that the possibility of ever retrieving either States; while his ambition is that whatever might be the issue, his condition could not be such that reduced to desperation, the wildest projects; knowing possibility he could succeed, become an important man; and that he might be eased of a part of his aspiring mind, and reduced to a state of power. It was my view of the man, and which you have the temerity I was connected! A man who could so easily accommodate his ambition! A man to whom of the Senate, I had, indeed, equal civilities demanded by situations; but from whom during his last year's presidency, all personal regard. Yes, I withheld my hand from him with the blood of the murdered.

ther. A few days before the session of Congress, a letter to the senate, to grant to Mr. B. the privilege of sending and receiving letters by the mail free of postage. Mr. Burr was in the chair; it is imposing. Nevertheless, he opposed. The opposition was a hillhouse and myself. But in the senate, by a majority of the house of representatives, by an indefinite postponement with this man, thus detected, stood to the face, in a favorite by means of the post-office. Itated his projects, whatever perhaps even then in contemplation this man you were desirous that I was an associate. I of reprobation would be too unjust to my character. I intended that the people of and of the United States, or should travel, should be suspect, that I was concerned in a conspiracy. For whoever reads will see that it was designed; but your own reflections, friends, restrained you to the part. You say that success in have divided the nation; northern part of it, under the eight power. Will your goodness to inform the people, and of the U. States, of the western states, would northern states under the dominion power? To men whose ordinary power of discernment is incomprehensible. Who they would have imagined that would induce the Atlantic diminish their strength, by northern and a southern society, would not the northern states then cling more to these are the thirteen U. States, with half their present, they the power of Britain, and their independence. danger of their being now tion to the same power?

continued]

DAY'S MAIL.

PHIA, May 9.

ed schooner "Superior," arrived here a few days ago, is not a government vessel, but a private one, and several privateers fitted out and Co. for the capturing the neutral trade of which have been the officers and people.

On the 20th of April, a schooner from Baltimore, and a schooner, having put the officers and people.

On the 27th ult. in the took the English schooner "Morison," master, from left the 22d ult. and was sent for the passenger and 9 hands, and landed in this city, and will be well repaired, and victualled for a new voyage.

LOST.

Best of Letters; approved or found it will call and pay for the same.

BERT GRAY.

for 1808, and for sale, by Tom and Stewart.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

The ship *Enterprise*, Boyer, arrived at New York on Saturday last, in thirty-two days from London; she sailed from the Downs in company with the ship *Science*, bound for New York, to touch at Ports-mouth for passengers: both these ships were laden with dry goods. Verbal accounts from New York state, that the bill enforcing the British "orders in council," had passed the house of lords by a large majority.

The *Milledgeville Intelligencer*, of the 21st ult. states, that "On Monday last, general Moreau passed through this place, on his way from New Orleans. We are informed that he intends to visit Augusta, Savannah and Charleston, before his return to the northward."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated March 23.

"The council of prizes at Paris has received orders to suspend, for two months, all decisions respecting American ships and property detained. Marshal Brune is said to be put in prison at Paris, together with some other chief people, and also Faupoult, the prefect of Ghent or Antwerp. The cause of this arrestation is unknown."

"A declaration of war is made by Prussia against Sweden. Some changes are expected in the South of Europe."

It was reported that 40,000 men were to be collected at the Helder, as part of an invading army; but there were no indications of their immediate collection. Formidable preparations for an expedition were going on at Flushing.

Mr. Jefferson's *Intelligencer* has a most triumphant paragraph upon the result of the election in the city of New York. We shall carefully preserve this precious article till the result of the election shall be known in the whole state, when Mr. Jefferson shall hear from us on the subject of his rhapsodical apostrophe, beginning: "Ye Gardeniers, ye Wolcotts, ye Klogs, and ye Pickering, how are your airy castles tumbling into dust, and your visionary hopes of power blasted at the very moment of expected fruition!" I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word.—U. S. Gaz.

The *National Intelligencer*, upon hearing the result of the election in the city of New York triumphantly but imprudently exclaimed: "This vote decides the popular election of the embargo; and it proves it to be more popular than any measure taken by the republican administration. At this result fact will stand appalled, and foreign hostilities learn the folly of attempting to divide a free and enlightened people." This is as it should be. A Daniel come to judgment—a second Daniel—Jew, I thank thee.—*Ibid.*

The sacrifices which are now making of property upon executions, are dreadful. The following rates given me during my attendance upon Bladen court, by gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who were eye witnesses will convey some idea of it.

White oak laid, staves per M. 3 dollars 33 cents. Uniform price before the embargo 25 to 30 dollars.

Rice per bush. 19 cents. Before the embargo 1 dollar.

A moderately good horse, 3 dollars 50 cents.

Bar per barrel forty-five cents. Before the embargo, from one dollar 75 cents to two dollars.

50 acres of land lying on the north east side of the North West river and bounded by the river, 18 dollars.

Shingles per M. 30 cents. Before the embargo, 2 dollars.

Snow and yearling 11 shillings.

Head of hogs, 1 dollar 7 cents.

(North Carolina Minerua.)

The administration and its friends have to lament the loss of the hon. James Sloan; the acquisition of the hon. John Quincy Adams must however afford them some consolation and leaves them nearly as they were.

Some persons have ascribed a large portion of Mr. Jefferson's prejudice against Great Britain, to the freedom with which the critics of that country have treated his writings. The hon. Mr. Adams, has published a book entitled "Adams's Travels," with this work there are many criticisms have been very liberal which may be the cause of that serious high displeasure. Fanciful animus, coarcted ire.

(Norfolk Ledger.)

Mr. Adams's Letter.—This production has excited general attention. Its style is very elegant and its reasoning sup-

ported by all the ingenuity of the author. We wish, that impartiality had been one of its virtues. We will endeavor to expose its defects, in points more important than those, which present themselves, when viewed as a composition.

He commences with maintaining, that the proper place for discussing the matter of col. Pickering's letter, was the senate of the U. S.—this we admit. But was there any opportunity of so doing? Is it not universally known, that the injudicious precipitation with which the embargo act was hurried through both houses, put down every attempt at investigation? Did not the minority call earnestly and repeatedly for information, which was so often denied? Was there, amidst general confusion, room for rational debate. And is it just that Col. Pickering should be blamed for the sins of others, for those very faults which Mr. Adams was so ready to commit? Instead of attempting to smoothe over his conduct and give satisfaction to the nation on this all important point, Mr. Adams gravely tells us, that the law is entitled to the respect of every virtuous citizen—This is a miserable evasion. As the supreme power can make and unmake, the people must obey its will. But is it criminal to enquire why we should submit. Are the Congress to break through the constitution and impose any laws, however arbitrary, and the eyes of the nation to be closed? Mr. Adams has doubtless, transacted his brain to invent this novel doctrine, but we are plain men, and can affirm, that the nation is not to be duped by one professor of the jacobinical school.

The ill effects of Col. Pickering's letter, are painted in the strongest colors. It is said to be an *aphecal*. What idea is intended to be conveyed by this word is doubtful. If he means, that being dissatisfied, with the measures of government, Col. Pickering dared to state the case to his country, we cannot see how this can be construed into a crime. Is it not the sacred duty of a representative of the people, to inform them of the state of affairs—to expose if necessary, the policy of government, and in all instances to take care that they be not blinded as to their interests? The constitution, in its spirit and letter, guarantees the right. Has Col. Pickering violated their principles? We appeal to the cool judgment of every unprejudiced man, if his conduct be not in this respect, strictly correct. Again if that appeal, as it is termed, be erroneous and improper, let the world decide, but let us not stifle truth. Mr. Adams's party have always professed to try these conduct by their standard, and we only ask the privilege of a rule which they declare unerring and invaluable.

Mr. Adams dreading the influence of the truths contained in col. Pickering's letter, asserts that it must produce one of two effects, either that the legislature of his state would not erroneously on many topics, because of the *partial* statement in that letter, or that it would change their sentiments respecting the election of governor. The first charge cannot possibly be correct. Because, the act laying an embargo, had been in all its bearings and consequences, previously investigated—the public opinion was settled, and it had been extolled, as a measure just and politic. This sentiment pervaded the legislature of that state. Col. Pickering too was a *federalist*. His clear and correct statements, were branded with the most abusive terms, and his solemn appeals to their patriotism, were passed by unheeded. How then was it possible that col. Pickering's letter could overcome all their obstacles, and work that mighty change so much feared by Mr. Adams? We ask, has any thing like this happened.

The second charge is ridiculous. Where is the proof that col. Pickering's letter was intended for any such purpose. Had it been written as with a "gun beam," it would never have produced the slightest change of sentiment in the mass of the people of that state, for they are blinded by the arts of democracy, and the voice of inspiration itself would be unnoticed. If Mr. Adams perceives this wonderful revolution of sentiment, he must ascribe it to the pressure of the embargo, and other measures of government equally unjust. As for his objections to an appeal to the states, relative to the conduct of the general government, they are too weak to demand attention. We deny, however, that there has been any partial statement, of our affairs, given by col. Pickering.

He complains that his colleague has acted improperly in not having disclosed his intentions to him. Is a man to take no steps, however right, without the consent of another with whom he is at variance? Surely Mr. Adams is not serious. We shall hereafter investigate this subject more minutely.

Washington Federalist.

THE CONTRAST; OR, PEACE AND WAR.

Lovely art thou O PEACE! and lovely are thy children, and lovely are the prints of thy footsteps in the green valley.

Blue wreaths of smoke ascend through the trees, and betry the half-hid cottage: the eye contemplates well thatched ricks, and barns bursting with plenty; the peasant laughs at the approach of winter.

White houses peep through the trees; cattle stand cooling in the pool; the casement of the farm house is covered with jasmine and the honey-suckle; the stately green house exhales the perfume of summer climates.

Children climb the green mound of the rampart, and ivy holds together the half demolished buttress.

The village bells ring, the bashful bride advances; her eyes are cast down at the gaze of the admiring croud, but conscious beauty dwells there, and love, smiling thro' her fears.

The old men sit at their doors; the gossip leans over her counter; the children shout and frolic in the streets.

The housewife's stores of bleached linen whiter than snow, are laid up with fragrant herbs; they are the pride of the matron, the toil of many a winter's night.

The wares of the merchant are spread abroad in the shops, or stored in the high piled ware-houses; the labor of each province is all; the inhabitants of the north drink the fragrant herb of China; the peasant's child wears the web of Hindostan.

The lame the blind, and the aged, repose in hospitals; the rich, softened by prosperity, pity the poor—the poor, disciplined into order, respect the rich.

Justice is dispensed to all. Law sits steady on her throne, and the sword is her servant.

WAR—They have rushed through like a hurricane, like an army of locusts they have devoured the earth, the war has fallen like a water spout and deluged the land with blood.

The smoke rises not through the trees, for the honor of the grove is fallen, and the hearth of the cottager is cold; but it rises from villages burned with fire and smouldering ruins, spread over the now naked plain.

The ear is filled with the confused bellowing of oxen, and the sad bleating of over driven sheep; they are swept from their peaceful plains; with shouting and goading are they driven away; the peasant folds his arms, and resigns his faithful fellow laborers.

The farmer weeps over his barns consumed by fire, and his demolished roof, and anticipates the driving of the winter snow.

On the rising ground, where the green turf looks black and seamed with fire, yesterday stood a noble mansion; the owner had said in his heart, here will I spend the evening of my days, and enjoy the fruit of my years of toil, my name shall descend with my inheritance, and my children's children shall sport under the trees which I have planted. The fruit of his years of toil is swept away in a moment, wasted, not enjoyed; and the evening of his days is left desolate.

The temples are profaned; the soldiers' curse resound in the house of God; the marble pavement is trampled by iron hoofs; hoists neigh beside the altar.

Law and order are forgotten, violence and rapine are abroad; the golden coils of society are loosed.

The maidens look down as they walk, and salute no one; their faces are averted when their lovers approach. They looked down before; they blushed before; but a sweeter smile played on their lips, and their rapid glances mingled souls; now a livid paleness is on their cheek; they shrink the beloved of their hearts; they look not, they speak not; they will never look up again, they will never smile again; the spoiler has passed over the gardens of delight, and his breath has blighted them; the flowers hang their heads and wither on their stalk.

Here is the shriek of woe and the cry of anguish, and there, suppressed indignation bursting the heart with silent despair.

The groans of the wounded are heard in the hospitals; and by the road side, and in every thicket; and the housewife's web, whiter than snow, is scarcely sufficient to staunch the blood of her husband and children. Look at that youth, the first born of her strength; yesterday he was agile as the roebuck, glowing as the summer fruits, active in sports, strong to labor; he has passed in one moment from youth to age; his comeliness is departed; helpless is his portion, for the days of future years. He is more decrepit than his grandfathers, whose head are the snows of eighty winters; but those were the snows of nature, not the desolation of man.

As the sun riseth to the top when a part is boiling over, so every thing unholy and unclean comes abroad from its lurking

place, and deeds of darkness are done beneath the eye of day. The villagers no longer start at horrible sights; the soothing rites of burial are denied, and human bones are tossed by human hands.

No one careth for another; every one, hardened by misery, careth for himself alone.

Lo! These are what God has set before thee! Child of reason! Son of woman! Which does thine heart incline to?

From the United States Gazette.

The infamous effort at POLITICAL SEDUCTION, intended to have been practised on the virtue of an American citizen by the not less infamous Edmund C. Genet, forms a handsome and striking counterpart to the debate insinuations of Messrs. Lurieu and Champagny.

"He who runs may read"—The inference is irresistible! The tyrant of France—of Europe, wills that we shall be his VASSALS! and such we inevitably shall be unless an AMERICAN SPIRIT be roused.

"Proof on proof crowds" that a dreadfully extensive system of intrigue and corruption, such as has subjected a vast continent to the direction of one man, has been put in operation against the liberties of this new world. Bonaparte has his minions every where, each has his assigned lesson, some hold the pen, some direct the press; some have offices and offices at disposal, and a his to be accomplished according to the nature and extent of his services.

The effect of this system, has in Europe been invincible. Is it right then that the people of America should remain the listless spectators of its introduction here, or are they prepared to offer up, at the shrine of the UNIVERSAL CONQUEROR, peace, and those rights for which they once gloriously fought and bled?

THANK HEAVEN! they are not yet prepared for this last humiliation. Yet with the fate of other nations before them, they continue obstinately to reject the dictates of Wisdom, to close their eyes against Conviction, to compromise with ignominy, to repose confidence in the friendship of one, who builds his glory on conquest and his conquest on intrigue, their fall is assured, *whether with, or without their consent*, and only consolation they will have, when, standing under the iron rod of despotism, will be the bitter reflection that they have merited their fate.

A WHIG OF '76.

MR. GIBSON.—Soon after he became an inhabitant of Lucerne, a lady of beauty and talents made such an impression on the heart of the historian, that he could not resist the impulse of love, and falling on his knees he declared his passion. The object of his affection heard unmoved his petition, and, in spite of the eloquence of the lover, was deaf to his entreaties. The disappointed wooer attempted to rise; he tried in vain; his weighty person, unaccustomed to such a position, was not so easily restored to a proper balance. The lady, fearing that some person might discover her admirer in this awkward situation, flung her anger, and endeavored with all her might to raise him from the ground; her strength was unequal to the task, and after several ineffectual struggles, both in the author and the lady, the latter was obliged to ring the bell, and to order her astonished servant to raise the prostrate scholar. The story, as might be expected, became public the following morning, and entertained for some days the gossiping circle of this little town.

[Emerald.]

THE OCCOQUAN BRIDGE it is expected will be finished in a fortnight from this time, a suitable character is wanting to collect the tolls at said Bridge. An aged man of steady habits, without a family, who can bring good vouchers for his integrity, and sobriety, will meet with encouragement; the colour of the person will be no objection.

May 11.

d12t.

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND, TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19.

d5t0012t.

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Jannet, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick tables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 265 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Henry Moore to the subscribers, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from the said Henry Moore to Richard Veitch, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first day of June next, at the dwelling house of Cleon Moore, Esquire, that Lot or piece of Ground in the town of Alexandria, with the House and Improvements thereon, on which the said Cleon Moore now resides.—This Lot is hand-somely situated and in a healthy part of the town, it fronts on St. Asaph street the distance of 40 feet, and with that width runs back westwardly 123 feet 3 inches.—These premises will be sold subject to a ground rent which will be made known at the time of sale.

J. Lawason, } Trustees.
Thomas Moore, }

May 2.

law4w

JOHN ROBERTS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 chests fresh Teas, prime quality, consisting of Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin

15 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island Spirits

15 hogsheads Trinidad Molasses

5 pipes 4th proof French Brandy

Holland Gin

Lisbon and Malaga Wines

10 bags Pepper

8 barrels ground Ginger

Cotton in bales

Green Coffee in barrels and bags

Sugar in hogsheads and barrels

Loaf Sugar

Allam, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Fig-Blue

Powder, Shot and Lead

Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c. &c.

April 25.

law6w

FOR SALE,

Spanish HIDES,

White and Brown clayed SUGARS in bags,

Muscovado SUGARS in hds. & bls.

Green COFFEE in bags,

Madeira WINE,

London particular market do. in pipes,

half pipes and qr. casks

Catalonia do. in qr. casks

Castile SOAP in boxes,

Best Spanish SEGARS,

A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26.

law3m.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Simon Thomas to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Thomas to John Allison, will be exposed to sale for ready money, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock,

A House and Lot of Ground,

Situate on the corner of Queen and Pitt-streets, in the town of Alexandria, containing one-fourth of an acre.

It will be sold subject to right of dower.

John Stewart, Trustee.

May 4.

law4w

For Sale.

new well finished Brick House, on Water-street, 40 feet front and 125 feet deep, adjoining Mr. Samuel Harper's rope walk.—Also a small Frame House, on Duke-street, next door to the N. W. corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets.—The above property will be sold low and a long credit given for three-fourths purchase money.—If not sold at private sale before the first of June, it will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder.

Apply to the subscriber,

Lucy Colston.

April 26

law20M.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }

December 9 — (15.) }

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of George and Thomas Burroughs, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May.

law

EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) from Bern in Switzerland.

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages.—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements. Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

law

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.

Cotton in bales.

Draught Porter in bbls.

One pipe Madeira and

Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6.

d3t lawf

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Simms, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14.

co4w

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general,

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the Washington Tavern, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18.

co

Lemons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt, Mould Candles in small boxes, of super quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

cof

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, complainant,

AGAINST

Stephen Cooke, defendant.

In Chancery.

THE said defendant, Stephen Cooke, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, or motion of the complainant, by his counsel, in is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 3

law2m

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSE, occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14.

law

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 35 years of age, who has been employed part of his life as a house servant, and part thereof as a gardener and plantation laborer. He will be sold for cash or on a short credit.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 7.

coct

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA,
HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINE.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in case

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rape do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;

to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder;

copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder;

Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to triple scaled

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley

rice